

able from Eyrean congeners in its small size and superficial appearance, whilst the tapping nature of the male mating call (leading to its colloquial name of the Shoemaker Frog⁸) is equally distinctive from the trills produced by other species.

Neobatrachus sutor occupies the southwest of Western Australia and Mt Lindsay is only 340 km ESE of its currently known western limit in the

Warburton Range (Fig. 2). Its presence in S.A. is therefore of minimal biogeographical significance, but tends to emphasise the fact that the species included in the S.A. frog fauna in part reflects the existence of refugia for more widespread species of western, northern and eastern origin, rather than the State constituting a major site of evolution.

I am indebted to Ruth Hughes for Figure 2.

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²Woodruff, D. S. & Tyler, M. J. (1968). Rec. S. Aust. Mus. 15, 705-709.

³Tyler, M. J. (1971). Trans. R. Soc. S. Aust. 95, 215-217.

⁴Tyler, M. J. (1977). Frogs of South Australia. (Second Edition.) South Australian Museum: Adelaide.

⁵Brooks, J. A. (1980). S. Aust. Nat. 54, 45-46.

⁶Brook, A. J. (1981). Atlas of Frogs of South Australia. Department of Zoology, University of Melbourne Publ. (4), Melbourne. (Mimeo.)

⁷Tyler, M. J., Davies, M. & Martin, A. A. (1981). Rec. W. Aust. Mus. 9, 147-172.

⁸Main, A. R. (1965). Frogs of southern Western Australia. Handbook (8), W.A. Naturalists Club, Perth.

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BRIEF COMMUNICATION

REPLACEMENT NAME FOR *LITORIA GLANDULOSA* TYLER & ANSTIS, 1975 (ANURA: HYLIDAE)

Litoria glandulosa Tyler & Anstis (1975)¹ was erected for a hylid frog of northeastern New South Wales and southeast Queensland, formerly confused with *Litoria citropa* (Tschudi). The new species was distinguished from *L. citropa* principally by its smaller adult size and unique tadpole which has an unpigmented and reduced horny beak, and lacks the customary labial tooth rows.

We note that *glandulosa* Tyler & Anstis is a primary homonym, being preoccupied in *Litoria* by *L. glandulosa* Bell (1842)². Bell erected the name for a species taken at Concepcion, Chile by

Charles Darwin. The type specimen of *L. glandulosa* Bell is in poor condition, Gunther (1858, p. 97)³ remarking, "The specimen apparently was in a state of decay before it was put in spirits". Its specific identity remains uncertain, but it has been referred tentatively to the synonymy of *Eupsophus taeniatus* (Girard)⁴.

In accordance with the provisions of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, the Australian species requires a replacement name. Accordingly we propose *Litoria subglandulosa* for it.

¹Tyler, M. J. & Anstis, M. (1975). Rec. S. Aust. Mus. 17(5), 41-50.

²Bell, T. (1842). In Darwin, C. "The Zoology of H.M.S. Beagle—1832-36", pt 5, Reptiles, 51 pp.

³Gunther, A. (1858). Catalogue of the Batrachia Salientia in the collection of the British Museum. British Museum, London.

⁴Cei, J. M. (1962). Invest. Zool. Chilenas 7, 7-42.

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